Amusements.

CASINO ROOF GARDEN-S-Rice's Summer matograph.

KEITH S-Noon to 11 p. m.—Vaudeville.

KOSTER & BIAL/S-S-Vaudeville.

MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—8:15—Concer

MANHATTAN BEACH—3:20—7—Victor Herbert's B
—S-Pain's Manila and Fireworks—9—Wang.

PASTOR'S—12:30 to 11 p. ra.—Vaudeville.

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#### Business Notices.

Roll Top Desks and Office Furniture. Great Variety of Style and Price, T. G. SELLEW, No. 111 Fulton-st.

# New-York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1898.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

THE WAR.—General Miles has again been de-layed in getting off to Porto Rico, but he is likely to move at any moment now; two trans-Spanish Transatlantic Company.

FOREIGN.-Emile Zola, who was sentenced to year's imprisonment on the charge of libel wought by the officers of the Esterhazy courtbrought by the officers of the Esterhazy courtmartial, has left Paris for Switzerland to avoid
arrest. — A delegation from the Paris Chamber of Commerce presented to the French Minister of Commerce a report on the necessity of an
understanding with the United States under
Section 4 of the Dingley bill. — Admiral
Thomas Leeke Massie, known as the "Father
of the British Navy." is dead. — The Frince
of Wales is making satisfactory progress toward recovery. — Pilisbury and Tarrasch both
won in the international chest tournament, the
American retaining his lead. — In the Bisley
Rifle Meeting nearly eighty men, one of whom
was Hayhurst, of the Canadians, scored thirtyfive points.

DOMESTIC.—The American members of the

DOMESTIC .- The American members of the soint commission appointed to adjust the differences between this country and Canada, will hold a preliminary meeting to-morrow for the purpose of organizing and outlining the American plan of procedure.

President McKinplan of procedure. President McKin-has issued a proclamation relieving Danish vessels from the imposition of the tonnage tax.

The reunion of Confederate veterans began in Atlanta; the heroes of the present war were enthusiastically cheered, and a patriotic address was made by General John B. Gordon.

The Crawford Shoe Company made an assignment.

The meeting of the Democratic State Committee in Maryland showed Senator Gorman in full control. — The \$10,000 Merchants and Manufacturers' trotting race at Detroit was won by the New-York horse Directum Kelly. — In the Kenney trial at Wilmington, Del. counsel for both sides summed up. — A Democratic State ticket was nominated in Vernont. was nominated in Vermont.

CITY .- The Seneca, with ninety-nine sick and ctry.—The Seneca, with minery-fine see a mounted soldiers, arrived at Quarantine and was held by Dr. Doty, owing to several cases of fever on board. The vessel was in a filthy condition, and there was no provision for the sick.

The Norton Liner Merida, whose three entered in the condition of the sick of the condition of the sick of the condition of the second case of the cas gineers died from yellow fever after the vessel left Brazil, arrived here yesterday and was detained at Quarantine. — The application of the jeweller, McDoll, for a mandamus to compel the Park Commissioners to permit to use the new Speedure. to use the new Speedway was refused in the Supreme Court. — The work of examining and admitting recruits for the two new light batteries of artillery was begun in earnest.

The New-York and Brooklyn baseball teams were defeated, respectively, by Pittsburg and Louisville.

Stocks were dull and

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair and cooler. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 90 degrees; lowest, 76; average, 81%.

Advance notice of Sports and contests in which any reader is interested will be welcome at this office. The Tribune has become the paper to which lovers of Open Air Sports are turning for complete and excellent reports.

## THE INSURGENTS.

It is not improbable that the individual ambitions and the vindictive passions of some insurgents in Cuba, and also in the Philippines. may give the United States some trouble. The hasty inference of many is that if these leaders are not to be trusted with government of any conquered city or province they are not fit for the freedom they have sought, and do not deserve aid from the United States. The great error in this reasoning is the glaring assumption that self-chosen leaders of the insurgents truly represent the wishes of the people who desire to be freed from Spanish rapacity and oppression. The case is almost precisely the same in the Philippines as in Cuba, so far as enough is known of the situation in Cuba to warrant definite conclusions. It seems necessary to repeat often for some people that there never has been even a shadow of an election or the pretence of a free vote by the Cubans

in the selection of any civil or military leaders. The men who have voluntarily joined insurgent bands have at times in some rude way selected their leaders, and the concurrence of the leaders of various bands has at times resulted in the choice of generals. But it will not be pretended by any one that the men in these bands constitute all the Cuban people who desire freedom, nor that there has been any decision of even this small proportion by a majority vote. The civil organization has been created with as little effort to ascertain the will of the majority. In the nature of things, no vote of all the sympathizers has been possible, and only the most active insurgents have from time to time held small and necessarily secret meetings in various localities. The few present at such meetings have selected delegates, and these have framed a form of government and selected officials, but there is nothing to show that they have been chosen or clothed with authority by as many as a tenth of the Cubans who seek freedom. In view of the fact that the civil government was necessarily a good deal of a trial. fiction, it cannot even be held probable that the persons selected would have been the free fine and imprisonment by a court which would choice of the majority if there had been expected of them responsible action and exercise | tyrannical character of his prosecution has been

on a warfare in the bushes and jungles, not craze and anti-Jewish prejudice. The people sparing Spanish prisoners any more than they may applaud the tyranny, but it is the Govwere spared by Spaniards, are not likely to be ernmental disposition which tyrannizes. Take, the men to whose mercles a Spanish town or for instance, the case of M. Joseph Reinach, province can be delivered by any civilized na- which is presented in the current "National Retion. Nor is there the slightest reason to believe that they could be restrained by their so- tion and seriousness. He is neither a sensacalled civil government, as they have not been towns after American troops had passed. The authority of the generals over their fol- that privilege. He wrote for the "Slècle" an

lowers is evidently limited, since Garcia could not make his men do any part of the necessary work of road-building or intrenching which American soldiers had to do, though the insurgents were ready enough to cat Government rations.

It would be extremely unsafe, and probably grossly unjust, to say that these fighters fairly represent the temper of a great number of peaceful and industrious Cubans who long for freedom from Spanish extortion and barbarity. but have not taken to the swamps and thickets to join the fighters. Some have not physical strength, some have families to support and do not abandon them, some have lacked faith armies by guerilla fighting, and some have probably been unwilling to take part in the kind of war being waged. It is notorious that planters and traders have been forced to pay insurgents as well as Spaniards for not destroying their property, and it is also notorious that many of them have declared their belief that it would ruin Cuba to turn it over to the control of the insurgents, and their desire is for a strong, just and free government like that of the United States. It is absurd to say that the real wishes of the great body of Cubans who seek freedom have ever been ascertained, or that the United States has any right to assume that insurgent leaders represent those people. To all appearance, the case in the Philippine Islands is even worse for the insurgent leaders, who are openly divided among themselves, many deeply distrusting Aguinaldo, whose conduct heretofore they denounce as treacherous, while others are on different grounds hostile to all his schemes. Yet it is plain that there are in the Philippines also a great body of inhabitants who want freedom from Spain, but are not represented by any leaders or so-called government yet existing.

#### NEW-YORK'S COMMERCE.

The Governor has appointed a commission to inquire into the causes of the decline of the commerce of this port, and to suggest remedial legislation. The action is taken in pursuance of a legislative resolution. From one point of view it is much needed, as everything is needed that will operate to any extent for the correction of intelerable evils. If in any respect it seems unnecessary, it is that the evils are already perfectly obvious without inquiry or investigation. Perhaps, however, the trouble is that they have so long been so obvious that men no longer realize their true character or perceive their ruinous effect. It is the o'd story of "vice . . . seen too oft." If this com-mission shall succeed in making men regard as novelties the things with which they have been familiar for many years it will do its work in the most effective manner.

The root of the whole trouble is that in commercial matters, as in most other things, New-York is ultra-conservative. It did not venture to build one cable road until cities one-tenth its size had had them in successful operation many years. And now, with electric traction in use in even small villages all over the land, this second city of the world still clings to horsecars! While other cities in this and other lands enjoy comfortable and commodious rapid transit underground. New-York interminably delays what to its timerous soul seems a perilous and unheard-of venture. While other cities, and unheard-of venture. petty in size compared with this, have fine publie libraries, this one hesitates and haggles over the thought of attempting to build one. While rival ports provide free elevator service for grain shipments and the most direct transfer facilities, this one still suffers from all but prohibitive charges and the slow and clumsy meth-

ods of years ago So it is all the way through. Fancying itself secure in its supremacy. New-York has given itself up to slothful neglect, while rivals that once seemed puny have, by virtue of greater energy and enterprise, become formidable and seriously menacing. Let New-York restore to its former depth the harbor she has wickedly filled up. Let her open to commerce the great eastern sea-gate which Nature designed and the founders of our commercial greatness recognized to be the best way of entrance and exit for our eastward trade. Let her give her railroad and canal systems adequate terminal facilities, in direct contact with the ocean lines. Let her abolish burdensome tolls, facilitate and expedite transshipment, and bring her commercial equipment to somewhere near an equality with that of Machiasport or Barnegat. are the measures that are needed to check the

decline of New-York's commerce. This commission will do well to inquire why it is that vessels, not of greatest draught, have to walt for high tide to enter or leave the harbor; why De Witt Clinton's masterplece of com mercial highway-making, between the Hudson and the Sound, is still unfinished and unused; why elevator service is not free in New-York slope of all Atlantic cities; why a slow, cumbrous and costly lighterage service is still neces sary, and why, in brief, New-York is asleep while others are wide awake. The five men chosen by the Governor ought to be able to find answers to these questions without consulting clairvoyants or casting horoscopes.

FREEDOM ON THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE.

It is highly amusing at this semi-centennial of the constitutionalism of 1848, when all Continental Europe is visibly reacting against representative institutions, to be told that there can be judged from reports yet received, but is no longer reason to object to any aggressive movements for the establishment of European rule over territors in this hemisphere, that in fact the French and Germans have all the essential rights of man, some of them even more perfectly than we do. Yet we are told such things by people who do not know whether they hate the Monroe Doctrine because it declares our policy to maintain America for the Americans, or love it because they think they can use It to stifle our growth and prevent us even from acquiring coaling stations for the protection of our expanding Eastern commerce. That view is a grateful one to the Populists and calamity-howlers who have been shricking over the departure of liberty and trying to stir up social disorder by depicting this Government as a despotism more tyrannical than the old abso-To have the cultured and lute monarchies. blue blooded Little Americans of New-York and Boston agree with them, that American professions of freedom are all buncombe, and that Continental Europe, where Anarchy thrives on repression, is really as free as the United States, must astonish the Silverites of Kansas and reconcile them to seeing Colonel Bryan arm-inarm with Gamaliel Bradford. But it is amusing for anybody who stops to think what Continental freedom really is, and to recall the Zola

Zola has just been condemned again to a not permit him to prove his justification. The the subject of much moralizing which need not It is the obvious fact that the desperate be repeated, and the tyranny is not disproved guerilla fighters who have for years carried by the plea that Zola is the victim of popular view." M. Reinach is a Republican of reputationalist nor a political disturber, but a supporter of the Government, who, if any man in France could speak freely, might have expected

toire," laying down the commonplace doctrine that a nation was at a disadvantage which made war against the public opinion of the civilized world. He told how the document in the handwriting of Benedetti, which Bismarck published on July 29, 1870, turned the sympathy of the world from France; and, coming to more recent events, expressed his patriotic anxlety lest in case of strained relations between France and Germany the Kalser might gain an advantage by publishing some documents harmful to France. M. Reinach said these documents had been bought by Colonel Schwartzkoppen, the former German military attaché, in the possibility of expelling the Spanish of a French officer wearing the Cross of the Legion of Honor, and he wished his country to guard against future misfertune while there was time.

How did his country receive his warning? It took advantage of the fact that he was a member of the Reserves to try him for libelling the army, not before a civil tribunal, but before a secret court-martial, and on June 24 deprived him of his rank. It not only suppressed investigation, but on a technicality subjected to military law in time of peace a citizen who was no more connected with the army than is almost every Frenchman under forty-five. If he was subject to court-martial for his utterances there can be no freedom of speech among the millions who are subject to the law of compulsory military service. As "The National Re-

Does not the operation of this court-martialif finally sustained—establish a new form of government in France? Does it not make the military a law unto themselves? Does it not give them a censorship over the civil population until the latter has attained middle age? Practically tically, every able-bodied Frenchman enters the army, and is subsequently drafted into the Re-serve, where he remains until he reaches forty. serve, where he remains until he reaches forty-five. That the Reservist should be amenable to military discipline whenever he is on service is not only natural, but inevitable. The Reinach case proves, however, that he can be followed into civil life and subjected to the military code should he at any time render himself distasteful to the military authorities. He can be haled before a purely military "Court of Inquiry" for a "gross breach of discipline" and tried in camera. He can be deprived of his rank, dismissed with dishonor from the service, and held up to public obloquy. held up to public obloquy.

If this is the freedom of the greatest republie of the Continent, what shall we think of the monarchies as compared with the United States for the enjoyment of civil rights? Are their people as free as ourselves? Shall we abandon our old views and tell Italy she is welcome to Argentina and Germany that she may take a foothold in Brazil? We think it will be a long while yet before members of the National Guard will hold themselves amenable to courtmartial for what they say in time of peace about this country and its politics. Until they do there will be a world of difference between freedom under the Stars and Stripes and freedom on the Continent of Europe.

### A CASE OF GUSH.

The project of giving Admiral Cervera a handsome house at Tampa, where it is assumed that the climate and surroundings might be agreeable to him, will probably be dropped when the novelty of the proposition has worn off, and yet it would not be the strangest thing in the world if an effort were really made to carry it into effect and a subscription for the purpose were recommended to the American people. In view of this possibility it may be well to say that the idea is grotesque, and some thing more than that. Admiral Cervera is a gallant gentleman, whose consideration for Hobson and Hobson's countrymen won their gratitude and admiration, whose desperate exit under orders from Santiago Harbor put the final stamp of authenticity upon his valor and obedience and whose conduct since that momentous day has disclosed many of the finest traits of humanity. For these reasons he is a captive, and we are sure that Americans are erely glad to know that he is receiving every suitable attention and is as comfortable in body and mind as it is possible for so unfortunate a man to be. And for these reasons also he may justly ask that Americans should refrain from making suggestions concerning his future which he could not accept without forfeiting his own self-respect and subjecting himself to the contempt of his countrymen.

Of course, the proposition to give Admiral Cervera a house at Tampa or elsewhere is well intended, but it is the perverted notion of a certain class of persons who, so soon as they come under the influence of a generous senti ment, carry it to fantastic extremes. It is an example of gush, which is always repulsive to sane minds, though it often escapes unsparing condemnation out of regard for the respectable impulse behind it. Sensible citizens of the United States hope that Admiral Cervera's gloomy forecast of humiliation awaiting him at home will not be verified, but that he will enjoy among his countrymen, when the passions of war have subsided, the esteem which is felt for him here. That surely would not be his fate if he accepted from his conquerors such a gift as a few of them are apparently desirous of thrusting upon him. It is essentially an insult to this brave and loyal Spaniard to as sume that he could be induced to put himself under obligations for anything more than comfortable maintenance and courteous attention during his captivity. It seems rather absurd to discuss such a matter seriously, but so many follies find an enthusiastic minority to suppor them that it may be worth while to designate the real nature of an enterprise which wears the superficial aspect of benevolence.

## THE CONFEDERATE REUNION.

This year's reunion of Confederate veterans now in progress at Atlanta, is marked with one unprecedented circumstance. There are some noteworthy vacancies in the ranks. Several figures hitherto conspicuous and honored are missing from their accustomed places. That is true, of course, every year, as these ranks grow thinner and those of the greater invisible army are filled up. But these vacancies are not caused by death. These missing veterans have not gone over to the great majority. No, but they are wearing the old blue uniforms which once served as targets for their rifles, and marching under the old flag which they once sought to trample in the dust, and leading the armies and fighting the battles of the Nation which they once strove to destroy. In that is the unique significance of to-day's reunion. When "Joe" Wheeler and Fitzhugh Lee and their comrades, in addition to the "C. S. A.," which is now an historical reminiscence, suffix to their names "U. S. A." as a present and vital fact, the Nation may well uncover as the depleted ranks in gray reform and the furled standards of the Southern legious are borne reverently by. We have hitherto observed that both Mem

rial Day and Independence Day were this year The same is true of this Confederate reunion. It means this year something more and better and nobler than it ever meant before. Or per- long ago. haps we should say the nobility of its meaning is in this auspicious opportunity made more apparent to the Nation at large. For we would not believe that it is merely in a new and sudden access of loyalty that these men have given their lives to the Nation. We believe, and gladly, that for many a year they have been just as loyal and just as ready with the utmost service of devotion as to-day. We believe, too,

that for as many years there have been among

article entitled "Les Enseignments de l'His- | their former antagonists throughout the Union | the same confidence in their loyalty that is shown to-day, and the same readiness to restore the full blood-brotherhood with them. The "outward and visible sign" is only now supplied; the "inward and spiritual grace" has long existed and prevailed.

So this Confederate reunion becomes at last a National reunion, and can never again be reckoned less. It is henceforth to be sectional only as a New-England Society or a California Forty-Niners' Association might be deemed sectional. Men who last year were foremost in its councils are this year leading the National Army. Next year they will return to it, so that honored veterans of the National Army will be members of a Confederate reunion. That will be as it should be. And perhaps some day, since "Reb." and "Yank." have at last touched ellows on the battlefield, they may clink glasses and clasp hands in joint reunion in the tents of peace. Let the battle-flags of both armies in the Internecine war be shrined together in one National museum, and the men who bore them-a remnant small and sadly waning-meet in a National reunion, where there shall be represented many sections, but only one common country, and be oberished many memories, but only one glorious hope.

#### ANTI-IMPERIALISTIC QUESTIONS.

The interesting announcement is made that a National Convention of Anti-Imperialists is | to be held next month to consider the question whether the foreign policy of the "Fathers" is to be adhered to or departed from. There is, of course, no doubt as to how the convention will decide it. It is called expressly for the purpose of demanding that that policy be repudlated, abandoned, departed from, annihilated. That is why its members are Anti-Imperialists. They are unalterably opposed to a continuance of the "foreign policy of the 'Fathers." doubt a resolution to that effect will be adopted within ten minutes after the convention is called to order.

But it will be a pity for so important an assemblage to find its occupation gone so quickly, and itself left wondering

So, at the risk of seeming to rush in where angels would fear to tread, we venture to suggest a few more somewhat cognate questions for the convention to consider. There is no doubt as to how it will decide them, but the simple act of calling them up and voting upon them unanimously in the affirmative will take up some time and thus bestow upon the country the sweet boon of keeping the convention together a little longer. For example:

Was Thomas Jefferson a foe to pure democracy? Was John Quincy Adams opposed to the Monroe Doctrine? Were Andrew Jackson and Henry Clay both traiters to the Republie? Was Daniel Webster ignorant of the meaning of the Constitution? Were William L. Marcy and William H. Seward fools?

Unless this Anti-Imperialist Convention wants to stultify itself it would better unanimously instruct its secretary to cast the vote of the convention, nem. con., in the affirmative on each and all of these questions.

#### THE PLACE FOR VEHICLES.

A bleyele either is or is not a vehicle. If it is, then it should be subject to the laws and limitations of vehicles. If it is not, then it cannot claim the privileges of vehicles. The contention of wheelmen themselves, which is now generally granted as correct, is that the bicycle is a vebicle. It is therefore entitled to the use of the roads and is subject to their rules.

But then it must stay in the road or in the place provided for vehicles. It has no more right to the sidewalk than has a coach and four. That is a principle that wheelmen need to obentitled to the kindest treatment which it is in serve, if they would not make themselves a the power of our Government to bestow upon | public nuisance. It is a common practice for wheelmen to dismount and push their wheels along the sidewalk among pedestrians. This is especially common on the most crowded streets, such as Nassau, Park Row and Broadway, and It is done at the very hours when the streets are most crowded. The result is that pedestrians have their clothes soiled by contact with muddy tires, and sometimes torn, and their shins scraped to boot, by the revolving pedals. It is an abominable practice, which is becoming more general every day and which needs to be checked at once.

It is no justification to say that the wheelmen are dismounted. An equestrian would not be permitted to lead his horse, from which he had dismounted, along the sidewalk, nor would it meet with popular favor if the driver of a cab should descend from his box and walk upon the sidewalk leading his horse and vehicle with him. It is no more right, and it is scarcely less a nuisance, for wheelmen to trundle their bleycles among pedestrians. The bleycle is a good thing, a splendid thing. But it is a thing that, like all others, should be kept in its place,

It is interesting to read of new expeditions starting for Manila, but what people are waiting for most anxiously is to hear of the old expeditions arriving there.

It was little more than a year ago that a wellmeant proposal to hold an encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Richmond was abandoned, because a conspicuous spokesman of the ex-Confederates expressed a fear that it might not be welcomed there as cordially as could be wished. Little more than a year! But how far in the dim, distant past such sentiments now seem! To-day, we doubt not, such a gathering in that place would be welcomed with a weikin-splitting yell, and if the Confederate veterans wanted to hold their reunion in the shadow of Bunker Hill Monument there is not one who would say them nay. So quickly does brotherly love sometimes "get forward upon a

There is no accounting for tastes. Bishop Merrill, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, would prefer our Army in Cuba to have yellow fever rather than beer. The Army would probably prefer the beer.

Boston has had a daily medical inspection of her schools for the last three years, and the system is pronounced eminently successful in its results. The city is divided into fifty districts for medical visitation, and to each visitor from one to five schools are assigned. Teachers ing, and the medical inspector decides whether the illness is sufficient to justify sending the pupil home again. A report of this inspection for one year shows an examination of 8.964 cases. of which 1.156 were found to be too ill to remain in school. The President of the Board of Health bears testimony to the efficacy of this system of inspection, and says that by the promptitude and thoroughness of its action it has arrested epidemics of diphtheria, scarlet fever and other infectious and contagious maiinvested with a new and welcome significance. adies. The system is worthy of adoption elsewhere than in Boston, and it is rather a wonder that something of this sort was not thought of

It will be a sweet relief to know that Admiral Camara has got back to Spain with his fleet, so that Commodore Watson can get at the ships without a diving-bell.

A watchmaker of Lincoln, Ill., has just completed one of the largest globes ever made, which he intends to exhibit at the coming Paris Exposition. It is about fifteen feet in circumference, and has occupied 8,500 hours of the

watchmaker's time. The maps and atlases em- THE BATTLE OFF SANTIAGO ployed in setting forth the geographical details which it presents cost \$800. It shows mountain ranges and river courses, the tracks of ocean cables and ocean currents, sailing-ship routes, as well as every railroad and canal of any imas well as every ranroad and canal of all portance which exists in the world. Its owner GENEROUS PRAISE FOR OUR NAVY_THE "HABIT hopes to sell it to some great library or mu-

Good government for Cuba is what the President promised three months ago, and that is what he has ordered to be begun at Santiago, regardless of Cuban hopes or Spanish fears.

So far Southern manufactures of cotton have been mainly confined to the coarser yarns and ruder fabries, but in this they have made astonishingly rapid progress. To take the example of a single State, North Carolina had in 1886 eighty cotton mills; in 1897 it had 1,010. In the first named year it had 4,071 looms, with 199,433 spindles; in the latter, 24,517 looms and 1,044,-385 spindles. Some of the other cotton-growing States are not far behind, and with abundant water-power, cheap coal and extremely cheap labor the development of the business there is certain to continue and to display results as surprising as the last decade has shown. By and by the mills there will be able to do finer work, and some time-who knows?-they may come to take the business away not only from Lowell and Fall River, but from Manchester as well, controlling the markets of the world with their home-grown and home-woven fabrics.

#### PERSONAL.

The example set by Professor Hatfield, of the Northwestern University, in resigning and going to war has been followed by Professor George P. Anderson, who gave up a place at Willamette University and joined the Oregon boys who are on their way to Manila.

Galusha A. Grow, who has had experience with yellow fever in Texas, says it is not a fatal disease-in fact, not even dangerous. Typhoid he pronounces far worse.

The Rev. Mr. Bevan, once pastor of the Brick hurch in this city, and now pastor of a church in Melbourne, Australia, says that on the eve of starting on his famous Midlothian campaign Mr. Gladstone called and asked for books hearing on the provincial church councils of the eleventh and twelfth centuries. Asked by the astonished bibliephile why he wanted such books at such a time, the great statesman simply replied, "Oh, I am going to take them with me to read in the train."

In a kiosk at the Turin Exhibition are exhibited a large number of portraits, busts, autographs, medals, decorations, gifts of Paginini, together with instruments of music belonging to him. objects for fifty years have been hidden in the Villa Gajoné, near Parma. After the exhibition the objects will be replaced in the Villa Gajoné, which is the property of the Barons Paganini, nephewa of the celebrated violinist.

A correspondent writes to say that Julius P. Garesche, after whom the late Lieutenant Ord was named, was not a French general. He was born in Wilmington, Del., in 1820, was graduated in the class of 1811, at West Point; served in the war with Mexico in the 4th United States Artillery and in the Adjutant-General's office. Washington, 1855-62, and was killed at the Battle of Stone River, December 31, 1862, when acting as chief of staff of Major-General Rosecrans, commanding the Army of the Cumberland. The friendship between General Ord and Colonel Garesche began at West

planist, who made his debut in Berlin last October. Wolodia was born in 1890, and when only four years old the plantst Emil Sauer heard him play by chance, and prophesied a great future for him.
His musical education has been undertaken by his grandfather, who is a Russian composer; his uncle, the opera director Wladimir von Roujitzky, and his father, Alexander von Roujitzky, and latterly his father has undertaken his training alone.

## THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A Canadian exchange is responsible for the story that an Indian belonging to the Creek Nation bearing the hazardous name of Jack Pot, is now living in comparative peace with his four wives and seems to be happily consoled for the death of their twenty-two predecessors. It may seem in-credible that this jack pot could be won so many times, but he is 168 years old. The sound teeth in his head are said to be the third set with which nature has endowed him.

lar account of receipts and expenditures,"

"So that you can show just what money you have and how you got it."
"Great Scott! That's just what we're trying not to let on about."—(Washington Star.

In a New-Orleans café a group of men wer ussing the victory of the American fleet at Santigo, when a stranger, who stood within earshot of the patriotic expressions, said, in a rather mourn-ful tone of voice: "Well, boys, you may talk as you please; but I would give my right arm to see the Spanish flag floating over New-Orleans," There was a mad rush for the newcomer, and for som seconds the air was full of swinging arms. As the stranger ruefully regained his feet and pulled his battered remains together he attempted a smile that faded into a ghastly grin, and he whined out: You fellows are too quick. That's my little joke.

HO, FOR THE HEN AND THE COW.

Sing ho for the South Dakota cow.

Sing hi for the little brown hen;
Such a couple was never on earth below
To feather the nests of men;
With the golden products of good Queen Bess
No "udder" can compare.
While the snowy fruit of the cackling "bute"
Brings a solace for every care.

Men risk their lives for the shining ore
Deep laid in a frezen clime.
When these fruthful servants bring them more,
And peace as the selfsame time;
With pasture in plenty and bugs galore,
They never will lack for feed:
Their stock is at par at the grocery store
For the things that the farmers need.

Then three times torce for the bovine "she," Then three times force for the And three for the female fowl
At the farmer's door which they feed before
No wolf has a chance to howl.
No poet's dream ever hatched a theme
More worthy a poet's pen
Than the kindly queen of the prairies green
And the busy, cackling hen.
—(Sloux City Journal.

"At a recent reception at which the fashion and beauty of Denver were assembled one of the ladle found herself sented next to General Sumner, says "The Denver Times." "He had been presented to her earlier in the evening, but she had not quite caught his name certainly not his title

"Beamingly, she asked: 'May I ask what is your occupation? Don't think me rude, for I have made a study of determining such matters without asking questions, but I must confess that you puzzle me, I am at a complete loss to place you.

'Madam,' replied the commander of the Department of the Colorado, with his most serious countenance, 'I am a squaw man.' 'A-a what?' she managed to gasp.

"'A squaw man, madam. " I am afraid I don't quite understand yet,' said

the fair interlocutor after a few minutes' cogitation, in which she took in the General's whole tout ensemble and decided that there must be another meaning to the term besides that to which she had been accustomed Why, that is easy enough to explain. In Army

parlance a squaw man is an officer who, when the rest of the officers are at the front fighting and winning glory, is left at home to guard the women, Madam, I am such an officer." "Oh, that's different," she ejaculated. And ther the whirl of the throng carried them apart.'

Nothing Left.-"When he awoke in the morning here wasn't a vestige of his clothing in the room.

"All stolen"
"No. His wife had on his outing shirt and his bicycle coat; his daughter had his cap, his sash and his stockings, and the pet dog had run away with his knickerbockers and his shoes,"—(Cleveland

#### WAR NEWS THAT WASN'T NEWS. There was no truth in the report that General

Miles with 10,000 troops had started for Porto Rico. Tampa denied reports that yellow fever existed in

UNCONFIRMED WAR RUMORS. According to "The Evening World," Reuter's ews agency sent out a statement that President McKinley had decided not to hold the Philippines.

"The Journal" said that Commodore Watsen's

squadron was "almost certain" to be sent to rein

force Admiral Dewey.

PRINCE OF WALES RECOVERING.

AN ENGLISH CRITIC ON THE LESSONS IT TEACHES.

OF WINNING AT SEA."

From The London Spectator.

The first thought of all Englishmen in regard to the naval battle is that the American fleet did its work splendidly. The whole perform-ance of Admiral Sampson's fleet was in accordance of Admiral Sampson's neet was in accordance with the best traditions of the Ansio-Saxon navies, and every Englishman has read of their doings with a flush of pride. These was the old hard-pounding such as the Elfzthethan sea-dogs used, and the same curious mixture of steadiness and daring, coolness and hard-like of steadiness and daring, coolness and hard-like of steadiness and daring. mixture of steadiness and daring, coolness and reckless dash. No doubt the comparative strengths were very different, but as one reads of the Spanish ships tearing full-speed up the coast of Cuba closely pursued by the relentless americans, who poured in a continuous and well-directed fire, it is impossible not to think of the Armada as it passed up the Channel inflight, Drake's ships hanging on its flank and riddling the Spaniard's hulls with their ceassless fire—a fire which, as on last Sunday, always hit and always did damage. Had, in deed, the Spanish ships been more numerous riddling the Spaniard's hulls with their ceases less fire—a fire which, as on last Sunday, always hit and always did damage, Had, indeed, the Spanish ships been more numerous and larger, and had most of the American ships been the size of the Gloucester, the Mattle, after the Spanish ships emerged, would have been a working model of the battle which began the destruction of the Armada. In a word, the moral aspects of what was almon a began the destruction of what was almost word, the moral aspects of what was almost first and may be the last fleet action between the Spanish and the English races were my much alike. In both cases it was the man hind the gun who, in the last resort, won the WHAT CERVERA MIGHT HAVE DONE

will have, of course, to be fully worked out by the naval experts, but even the most superficial view shows one or two facts of great impor-tance. They are not new facts exactly, but old tance. They are not new facts exactly, but old facts with new faces, and therefore well worth considering. The first thing that strikes one is the practical fatility of passive courage, especially at sea. One might almost as well he a coward as a man who runs headlong on his death, careless whether he loses his own life but also careless whether he kills his enemy. If the Spaniards had been as cool and dashing as they were indifferent to death, they might not have beaten the Americans, but at least they would have done an immense deal of damage to the American fleet. Granted that Admiral Cervera had formed the resolve of breaking out of Santiago by daylight, how should be have acted? How, that is, could be have sold his ships and the lives of his men dearest? That surely should have been the question put to himself by the Spanish Admiral. If it had been put, could the Spanish Admiral. If it had been put answer have been any other than something of this kind?—'I will order each of my ships as the neck of the bottle which she gets clear of the neck of the bottle which forms the harbor of Santiago to choose one of the American ships, and to fly straight at he as a savage dog flies at a man. My ship shall ram the American if she can, but if not assall ram the American if she can, but it not assume her as furiously as possible. If the American ship gives way before the Spanish onslaught the Spaniard can get out to sea and escape. If, on the other hand, the American closes with her, then there will be a fierce fight, in which ir, on the other hand, the American closes with her, then there will be a fierce fight, in which one or the other, or probably both, will go to the bottom. This will probably happen, but meantline some of the Spanish ships will have meantime some of the Spanish ships with mar-had time to get into the open sea. Once there, scatter and fly is to be the order." If Admiral Cervera had adopted these bold, or, if you like mad, tactics, he would no doubt have lost more of his ships, but then he would have probably sunk or damaged three or four of the American vessels, while one or two of his own would very likely have got away sect-free. As it was, be lost all his ships and did no damage to the Americans. He secured this really astonish-ing result by, instead of flying at the threats of the Americans, attempting to run along the shore with the American fleet between him and the open sea. As he and his ships ran the Americans poured upon them a storm of shot and shell, and showed once again that he who and shell, and showed once again that he was runs away is in far greater danger than even he who waits to be killed but intends to sell he life as dearly as possible. That is an oldtime lesson to be drawn from the battle off Santiago. Another is equally clear, equally important and st equally old. THE MAN BEHIND THE GUN.

## It is that in naval war what really matter

is not the armor-plating, the build of the sain or even the power of the engines, but the man behind the gun. When Cantain Mahan was behind the gun. When Captain Mahan was entertained in England at a naval dinner, the speech of the evening was admitted by all we have been made by the American officer. He reminded his hearers that strategy, and arms, and new types of gun, and scientific dodges, and all the rest were very good things, but in the last resort what really mattered was the man behind the gun. That was true in the old wars, and has been proved true again, both at Manila and at Santiago. Straight shooting is, after all, what wins the battle. Of course, you had better have a gun that will fire, and fire a powerful shot at a longish range, but even if you have got it, it is perfectly useless if the men behind it are too excited or have had too little practice to be able to fire it straight, and so to hit with it. The most deadly pat-ent shell, fired from the newest and most expensive and most scientific of guns, is no better than an old round-shot fired from a gun of Nelson's day if it drops in the water and does not strike the enemy's hull or deck. In other words, superiority of gun-fire is now, as in the days of old, the chief thing to look for. No doubt you should, as we have said give your days of old, the chief thing to look for. No doubt you should, as we have said give your men as good a gun to fire with as possible, but teach their officers and them to rely, not uper the ship's armor, or the range of her guns, or the weight of the metal discharged, or the speed of the engines, but upon the power, if need be to make the enemy's hull look like a porous plaster. Look at the heroic fight made by the little Gloucester. (By the way, the peeple of the old city should send a greeting and a silk flast to the little ship that has done their name such to the little ship that has done their name such credit.) What gave the Gloucester her victor, and also allowed her to escape, was her gun-fire. The "destroyers" she disabled, let alone the Spanish cruisers, could have sunk her easily could they have hit her, but they failed to do so, partly because of their own essentially had marksmanship, and partly also because a man who is pennering you from a revolver is always marksmanship, and pertly also because a man who is peppering you from a revolver is always hard to hit. Being shot at with great accuracy is apt to destroy one's aim. That our own sall-ors are very good marksmen already we do not doubt, nor do we doubt that their practice would be better, rather than worse in an actual enbe better, rather than worse, in an actual en-gagement. Still, we hope that the Santiage fight gagement. Still, we hope that the Santiage had will make the Admiralty gire still more encouragement to the practice of gun-fire. Captains should be made to feel that one of the chief things expected from then is a record of successful shouting, while the really able gunners should be marked out for special promotion and special privileges. Good firing should, in fact, be treated as an essential. There is one more thing to be remembered. The performance of the Gloucester shows that an improvised feet. thing to be remembered. The performance the Gloucester shows that an improvised feet, thoroughly well armed and manned by men who can shoot, may be a far more formidable sea. We do not force than is sometimes supposed. We do not wish it to be supposed for a moment that we desire to trust to this fact; still, it is worth not-

A HINT TO THE POWERS.

So much for the special lessons of the battle. There remains one general conclusion which must be mentioned. The battle shows that the American Navy is a most efficient fishting machine. We did not want to be told that when for we knew it stready and realized of what stuff the lion's shelps were made. They did not, however, know it on the Continent, though apparently they know it now. For ourselves, we have little doubt that the American feet could face even that of France without any great risk of disaster. No doubt by all the rules the French fleet is ten times as strong as the American, and ought to be able to eat it up at one mouthful. In spite, however, of that, we be alleve that if it were needful—it will not be, as American will not be attacked by France without our taking a hand in the game—Sampson and Dewey and the officers they have the happiness to command—to use Nelson's phrase—would be able to destroy French ships of vastly superior power fust as we did a hundred years ago. In taking the too low, and lose all the advantice of the best guns and best explosives in the world. As for the German and American navies, there can, of course, be no comparison, but a fer too high or too low, and lose all the advantation of the best guns and best explosives in the world. As for the German and American navies, there can, of course, be no comparison, but a ferman are fine sallors and brave men, but a ferman are fine sallors and brave men, but a ferman are fine sallors and brave men, but a ferman are fine sallors and brave men, but a ferman are fine sallors and brave men, but a ferman are fine sallors and brave men, but a ferman are fine sallors and brave men, but a ferman are fine sallors and brave men, but a ferman are fine sallors and brave men, but a ferman are fine sallors and brave men, but a ferman are fine sallors and brave men, but a ferman are fine sallors and brave men, but a ferman are fine sallors and brave men, but a ferman are fine sallors and brave men, but a ferman are fine sallors and brave men, So much for the special lessons of the battle

London, July 20.—A bulletin posted at Mariberough House this morning announced that the Prince of Wales passed a good night, and is making satisfactory progress toward recovers.